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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/018,954	03/29/2002	Takao Yoshimine	450101-03179	450101-03179 5975	
20999	7590 11/03/200-		EXAMINE		
	LAWRENCE & H	ARSHAD	ARSHAD, UMAR		
745 FIFTH AVENUE- 10TH FL. NEW YORK, NY 10151		`	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			2174		

DATE MAILED: 11/03/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

•		Application No.	Applicant(s)			
Office Action Summary		10/018,954	YOSHIMINE, TAKAO			
		Examiner	Art Unit			
		Umar Arshad	2174			
The MAILING DATE of Period for Reply	of this communication app	pears on the cover sheet with	the correspondence address			
THE MAILING DATE OF The Extensions of time may be available after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mail fif the period for reply specified above If NO period for reply is specified above Failure to reply within the set or exte	HIS COMMUNICATION. under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 ing date of this communication. e is less than thirty (30) days, a replove, the maximum statutory period worded period for reply will, by statute in than three months after the mailing	Y IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MON 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (3 will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTH, cause the application to become ABAN graduate of this communication, even if time	y be timely filed 30) days will be considered timely. S from the mailing date of this communication. IDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status						
1) Responsive to comm	unication(s) filed on 29 M	larch 2002.				
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL .						
3) Since this application	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
closed in accordance	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-10</u> is/are p	ending in the application					
4a) Of the above clain	n(s) is/are withdra	wn from consideration.				
5) Claim(s) is/are	allowed.					
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-10</u> is/are r			•			
7) Claim(s) is/are	=	- alastian rasuiramant				
8) Claim(s) are s	ubject to restriction and/o	r election requirement.				
Application Papers						
9)☐ The specification is ob	jected to by the Examine	er.				
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
'	` '	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). Office Action or form PTO-152.			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119)		-			
12)⊠ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a)⊠ All b)□ Some * c)□ None of:						
· <u> </u>	s of the priority document					
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Attachment(s)			•			
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)						
 Notice of Draftsperson's Patent I Information Disclosure Statemer Paper No(s)/Mail Date 6/24/03. 			Mail Date rmal Patent Application (PTO-152)			

Application/Control Number: 10/018,954

Art Unit: 2174

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1 – 5 and 7 – 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bourdelais, U.S. Patent No. 6,727,925 in view of Lin, U.S. Patent No. 6,369,835.

As per claim 1, Bourdelais teaches a data-providing apparatus for editing image data in response to a demand transmitted from a data-processing apparatus through a network, said data-providing apparatus comprising:

first acquisition means for acquiring a scenario in response to a demand made by the data-processing apparatus (see figs. 4 and 5; and col. 9, lines 18 – 35);

second acquisition means for acquiring a given number of image data items that will be used in the scenario, in response to a demand made by the data-processing apparatus (see fig. 8 and col. 10, lines 24 – 33);

means for selecting prescribed ones of the image data items acquired by the

Art Unit: 2174

second acquisition means and for allocating the prescribed image data items to the scenes of the scenario acquired by the first acquisition means (see figs. 8 and 9; and col. 10, lines 14 - 55); and

correction means for correcting the image data items selected in accordance with the prescribed image data items that have been allocated to the scenes of the scenario (see figs. 9 and 10; and col. 10, line 56 – col. 11, line 20).

Bourdelais does not teach a first acquisition means for acquiring a scenario consisting of a plurality of scenes, each lasting for a given time, in response to a demand made by the data-processing apparatus. Lin teaches an acquisition means for acquiring a scenario consisting of a plurality of scenes, each lasting for a given time, in response to a demand made by a data-processing apparatus (see col. 2, lines 60 – 65).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the method of Lin with the method of Bourdelais in order to allow an improved method of editing multimedia documents.

As per claim 2, Bourdelais further teaches the data-providing apparatus according to claim 1, wherein prescribed special effects are allocated to the prescribed ones of the scenes of the scenario, and the apparatus further comprises effect-applying means for applying the special effects to the image data items allocated to the scenes (see col. 10, line 13 – 17 and col. 11, lines 21 – 26).

As per claim 3, Bourdelais further teaches the data-providing apparatus

according to claim 2, further comprising transmission control means for controlling the transmission of the image data generated by applying the special effects to the image data items by the effect-applying means (see col. 8, lines 9 – 20 and col. 14, lines 22 – 33).

As per claim 4, Bourdelais further teaches the data-providing apparatus according to claim 2, further comprising recording control means for controlling the recording of the image data generated by applying the special effects to the image data items by the effect-applying means (see col. 14, lines 22 – 33).

As per claim 5, Bourdelais and Lin do not teach the data-providing apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the first acquisition means acquires a scenario selected from a plurality of scenarios. However, the Examiner takes official notice that selecting from a plurality of files is notoriously well known in the art. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate selecting from a plurality of files with the method of Bourdelais and Lin in order to provide a diverse set of options to the user.

As per claim 7, Bourdelais further teaches the data-providing apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the second acquisition means acquires the image data items supplied from the data-processing apparatus (see col. 15, lines 6 – 14).

Art Unit: 2174

As per claim 8, Bourdelais further teaches the data-providing apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the second acquisition means acquires the image data items supplied from another data-processing apparatus (see col. 8, lines 9 – 20).

As per claims 9 and 10, they are of similar scope to claim 1 and are rejected under the same rationale (see rejection above).

Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bourdelais, U.S. Patent No. 6,727,925 in view of Lin, U.S. Patent No. 6,369,835 further in view of Davis et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,969,716.

As per claim 6, Bourdelais and Lin do not teach the data-providing apparatus according to claim 5, wherein different pieces of music are allocated to the plurality of scenarios. Davis teaches wherein different pieces of music are allocated to the plurality of scenarios (see col. 4, lines 34 – 40). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the method of Davis with the method of Bourdelais and Lin in order to provide an improved method for creation of a multimedia file.

Application/Control Number: 10/018,954 Page 6

Art Unit: 2174

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Umar Arshad whose telephone number is (571) 272-4060. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 9am - 5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kristine L Kincaid can be reached on (571) 272-4063. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

UA

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